

# Out of the Week's News Makers, These, Picked at Random

## Getting After the German Spies

THE fight against the German spies operating in the Port of New York is on in earnest, and the organization formed to prosecute it is to be directed by William Wallace, Jr., a well known lawyer. Mr. Wallace has been made a special assistant to United States Attorney General Gregory, a position he occupied once before, in 1913. He was born in Syracuse, in 1861, and was educated in the high school there and later at Brookline, Mass. He went West when he was fifteen and spent a year on his father's sheep ranch in Montana. In 1880 he began to study law with the Hon. Joseph K. Toole, three times Governor of Montana, and two years later, when he was just eighteen years old, he was admitted to the bar. At once he began to practise in Helena, and at twenty-one he was chosen County Attorney of Lewis and Clark County, Montana, in the mean time entering the firm of Toole & Toole. In 1889 he was elected to the first Legislature of Montana, and served for



William Wallace, Jr.

## Professor Bailey, Proposed Democratic Candidate for Governor

LIBERTY HYDE BAILEY, of Ithaca, who is reported to have been selected as the Democratic candidate for Governor of New York State, was for ten years director of the College of Agriculture at Cornell University.

Mr. Bailey was born in Michigan,



Liberty Hyde Bailey

where he was reared on a farm. He entered the Michigan Agricultural College, and upon his graduation in 1882 became assistant to Asa Gray at Harvard University. The next year he returned to the Michigan Agricultural College as professor of horticulture and landscape gardening, and five years later became profes-

sor of horticulture at the College of Agriculture at Cornell. In 1903 he was made director. He was chairman of the Roosevelt Commission on Country Life in 1908. In 1911 he was offered by Governor Dix, and declined, the appointment of State Commissioner of Agriculture. The following year he was spoken of as candidate for Governor on the Progressive state ticket. Mr. Bailey has written and edited many volumes on horticulture and agriculture. For a time he was editor of "Country Life in America."



Arthur Henderson  
Hain News Service

Mr. Henderson, former Labor representative in the War Cabinet and the government's delegate to Petrograd, has been identified with labor interests since his entrance into public life. He was chairman of the Labor party in the House of Commons in 1908-10, and was so appointed a second time in 1914. He was made a member of the National War Munitions Committee in April, 1915; was appointed president of the Board of Education in the Asquith Cabinet, a post which he resigned in August, 1916, and was appointed Minister of Pensions in November, 1916. Last August he resigned from the War Council.

Mr. Henderson is a native of Glasgow, and served an apprenticeship as a moulder at Robert Stephenson & Co.'s works at Newcastle. For some time he was a member of the Newcastle City Council, and was Mayor of Newcastle in 1903. He is fifty-four years old.

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## Mr. Gompers

AS THE word "labor" in England has come to be peculiarly associated with the name Henderson, so in America has it come to be associated with the name Gompers. Samuel Gompers has been a recognized leader in the labor movement in this country for many years. In 1881 he organized the American Federation of Labor, and, with the exception of one year, has been its president continuously from that time.

It was the rape of Belgium, he is reported to have said, that made him eager to fight—that made him regret he was too old. To help in carrying out his plan to combat the pacifists in this country who, in the name of labor, were accused of trying to help Germany, he formed last summer the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, which is financed by the American Federation of Labor and kindred bodies.

Born in London in 1850, he came to the United States when thirteen years old and worked as a cigarmaker in New York City. He first became identified with the labor movement when he helped organize the Cigarmakers' Union in 1864. He took an active part in the formation of the National Civic Federation, organized to establish better relations between capital and labor.



Samuel Gompers

## Dr. Nansen—Explorer and Commissioner

DR. FRIDTJOF NANSEN, the Norwegian Commissioner, with whom the War Trade Board, it is announced, has just concluded "successful negotiations," principally on the subject of Norway's trade relations with Germany, gained his first fame as an Arctic explorer. In 1896 Dr. Nansen was reported to have discovered the North Pole. When he himself returned from the north he declared that he hadn't, but the story of his attempt, at a time when attempts were rare, thrilled the world.

Upon the announcement last July that Dr. Nansen would head the commission coming to this country, the Bulletin of the Norwegian-American Chamber of Commerce had this to say of him:

"There is not another name in Norway which in the same degree both commands our respect and appeals to our imagination. Explorer and sportsman, diplomat and statesman, historian and scientist, he occupies a unique place in our national life. We like

to think of him as the embodiment of our best national traits—as the true descendant and present-day type of the old Norse viking. The Norwegian government did not act without good reason when it selected him as chief spokesman on this important mission, and Norwegians at home and abroad will rejoice that he responded to the country's call and came like Cincinnatus from the plough—if one can so call his beautiful country estate at Lysaker, near Christiania.

"It is not the first time Nansen has felt it his duty to give up for a time his scientific work and home life. In 1905 he rendered his country most valuable services in pleading her cause in England."

"After this it was only natural that he should be urged to serve as Norway's first separate diplomatic representative at the Court of St. James."

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been appointed as honorary colonel in chief of this Canadian Light Infantry regiment that bears her name, presented to them their colors, which she had embroidered with her own hands. The Princess Pats, who left for the front in December, 1914, had the honor of being the first regiment to move across the English Channel.

When the Duke of Connaught left England with his family to be Governor General of Canada, the loss of the Princess Patricia caused deep regret in Britain. One London correspondent wrote:

"She is really pretty, clever and witty as well as young. Then, too, she has a little atmosphere of romance which rouses all the sentiment in English breasts. She is unlike the thin, shy, delicate daughter of the Duchess of Fife. She is just a typical, healthy, charming English girl, only with far more than their usual amount of brains and a most unroyal sense of humor."

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# History As It Moves Across the Mirror at the National Capital

By Ralph Block

WASHINGTON, February 28. LORD READING has left a deep impression upon the men who will have most to do with interpreting him to the rest of the United States. Spring-Rice was a pleasant diplomat, but the general opinion of those who have come into contact with the new representative of Great Britain is that he is forceful, definite, clear cut and has a great practical knowledge of affairs and men as a background from which to draw resources for his activity in the United States.

The official newspaper interviews at the British Embassy take place the first and third Thursdays of each month. The embassy is a large, red, early Victorian building on Connecticut Avenue, about ten blocks from Lafayette Park, the parked square in front of the White House. The embassy is by no means beautiful, rambles a good deal, but has much about it that stamps it as British. Around it is an iron fence of impressive proportions, and the gateway posts are topped each by an old-fashioned street lamp and an imperial crown gilded.

There is a story in Washington that when Washington was an infant city, the formation of its career still in the hands of real estate prospectors, several of them decided the city should grow northwest instead of southeast, near Capitol Hill. To nail down their intention, the story has it, they offered a fine corner to the Britons for one dollar. With characteristic British independence the representatives of the empire accepted this out of the way spot and built their home in what was then comparatively unsettled land.

The progress of events seems, however, to have justified the choice, however it may have come about. The embassy is not far from Dupont Circle and near the center of many Washington events. Across the street is the Austrian embassy, now, of course, in the hands of the government. Before the Austrian diplomats were withdrawn to their own land the proximity of the two parties to a great warfare is said to have caused both to take a good deal of trouble to avoid embarrassing meetings.

SOME of the gossip that follows the names of great men has preoccupied itself with the effect of Lord Reading's appointment to the American post upon the English public itself. The new Ambassador has made it plain that he does not want the impression to go abroad in the United States that he is only the former Chief Justice of England. Lord Reading has devoted some effort to removing any lingering misapprehension as to his retention of the important post he still holds in England.

Travellers from England say, however, that while the rise of Rufus Isaacs is in itself a fine proof of the democracy afforded by the English system, the appointment of a peer to a position which must have an extraordinary effect in bringing Britain and America closer together, does not truthfully represent the new spirit which the war has brought to England. One observer in Washington

recently reported that democracy is in the saddle in England and that the aristocracy is more and more losing the distinction which the English system once allowed it as a scheme of social rewards for service to the empire. The implication was that Englishmen evince a growing disfavor for artificial ways of distinguishing between human beings, especially artificial ways that echo the voices of a past they want to leave behind.

None of this is in evidence in Washington. Lord Reading seems to be regarded everywhere as a fortunate choice for the real task ahead of him.

WASHINGTON has its Bolsheviks as well as New York, and here and there at the capital may be found groups who are nurturing the radical spirit in the hope of seeing it bloom into real works after the war. Some of these are associated with the government and its allied activities. Some of them are writers watching the operation of the government in time of war. Nobody questions their war loyalty, and in some cases there exists a close relationship between members of these groups and government officials.

Russia is, of course, the all absorbing subject of contemplation and discussion among liberals in Washington. Some of them are in close touch with affairs over there and there is a disposition here to concede truth to their information.

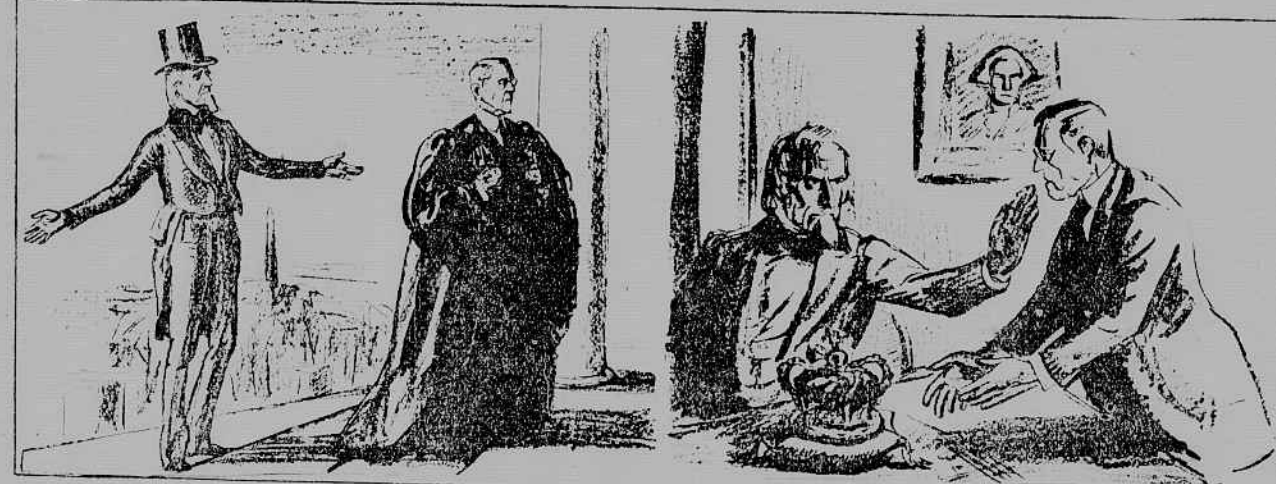
Rumors have been thick that the skepticism which greeted President Wilson's advances to Russia in his message was due in large part to the indifferent success of American representatives in making friends with the extremists in Russia. The local radicals quote their countrymen from Russia as saying that a more sympathetic understanding of the Russian character and of the aims of the Bolsheviks and a deeper trust in their sincerity might have brought the extremist government in closer touch with our own and thus have avoided some of the evil effects of playing a lone game against Germany.

Whatever the truth of this, it is felt in Washington that the Administration has not had much authentic and intensive knowledge of affairs in Russia, and that the President has not been blind to the evil effects of such ignorance. A member of the Administration, who has been an effective aid to the President on several occasions, especially with respect to labor troubles in the United States, left Washington a few weeks ago, and among the radicals it is widely believed he went to Russia.

A CONGRESSMAN has arisen to tell the truth about his own kind. Alvan T. Fuller, a Boston motor car dealer and a member of the House, from Massachusetts, told the Speaker in a letter that a majority of the members of Congress spent their time seeing who could spit the furthest. It is an interesting reflection upon a part of the legislative arm that spends but little time in the interests of formality.

New members of Congress doubtless find little to impress them in the outward

## Colonel Harvey on the President



These two cartoons appeared on the back cover of successive numbers of Colonel Harvey's "War Weekly," edited at Washington. The first illustrates a line in "The North American Review": "Wanted: A Leader, Not a Judge," while the second stands without caption.

appearance of the body. And lately the House has been sprawling daily over the railroad bill, meeting in committee of the whole. A session in committee of the whole lets down a good many of the bars. The Senate chamber is comparatively small and tends to induce formality. The House chamber is large and resembles

nothing so much as an overgrown town meeting house. The Senate sits at desks, but the House is a large body and sits in row upon row of rather large and comfortable looking opera chairs, with soft looking leather backs. All that tends to informality. Nevertheless the House, for all its comfort, is vigorous and energetic. It is always saving the nation. Its progress is punctuated by little gusts of wind, little storms accompanied by thunder and rain, followed quickly by sunshine.

One of these broke into the midst of the House debate Tuesday. John Jacob Esch, of Wisconsin, was talking and had been

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